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A SYNOPSIS OF ACTS.
PASSED APPROVED AT THE NOVEMBER SESSION 1851-2.

1. An act authorizing a special term of the Woodford Circuit Court.
2. An act authorizing the County Court of Bracken to lay the county levy at the November term 1851.
3. An act for the benefit of John Elliott and Mary Anne Elliott, his wife, of Fleming county. Directs the County Court to make an order for their support.
4. An act to incorporate the Trustees of Centerville Meeting House, in Monroe county.
5. An act for the benefit of George Dutton, jailer of McCracken county. Allows to reside any where within the limits of the town of Paducah.
6. An act to incorporate Boyle Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., at Perryville.
7. An act to authorize a change in the State road leading from the Tennessee river to Columbus. To change the part that now runs through the land of Elijah Harman.
8. An act to amend the act incorporating the Maysville and Mount Sterling Turnpike Road Company. Authorizes the width of the road to be reduced to not less than forty feet.
9. An act to extend the provisions of an act, entitled, an act regulating the price of taking up boats on the Ohio river, approved January 29, 1829, to all the navigable streams in this State.
10. An act vesting the County Court of Owen with power to change the location of a part of the State road leading from Covington to Louisville. To change the part which passes through the lands of Wm. G. Simpson, Samuel H. Riley, and Lawson L. Spriggs.
11. An act to provide for changing the place of voting in the 5th district, and for the election of an additional civil district and election precinct in Christian county. Voters of 5th district to decide by vote whether voting place shall be changed from Lafayette to Robert Jones or not: commissioners appointed to lay off additional district.
12. An act for the benefit of the stockholders in the Carrollton and Eagle Creek Turnpike Road Company. Exempts one hand from working county road in Carroll county, for every \$100 of stock paid in.
13. An act embodying into one the several acts amending the road law of Campbell county.
14. An act to provide for surveying and remarking the dividing line between Barren and Edmonson counties.
15. An act to change the place of voting in district No. 6, in Knox county. Changes from John Mason's house, on Clear Creek, to the Cold Spring School House.
16. An act to change the place of voting in the 2d district in Meade county. Changed from James Popham's to John Yutislar's.
17. An act regulating changes of venue from County Courts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the passage of this act, changes of venue of any and all causes and motions pending in any county court within this Commonwealth, or in the court held by the Presiding Judge of any county, at his quarterly or monthly terms, shall and may be granted in the same manner, under the same limitations and restrictions, and for the same causes as are prescribed by "an act to amend the several acts authorizing changes of venue in civil cases," approved February 3d, 1815, and the act amendatory thereof, approved February 6th, 1819. The changes of venue authorized by this act, shall be made to the circuit court of the county in which the cause or motion may be pending, unless there be legal ground of objection to the judge of the circuit court, or to the trial of the cause or motion in that county; in which case the change of venue shall be awarded to the circuit court of the nearest county to which the objection does not apply; and the mode of trial and the rules of procedure shall be the same prescribed for the trial of such causes or motions in the court from whence the same may be removed, so far as the same are applicable.

been made in the cause or motion, to the clerk of the court to which the change of venue is awarded. And upon disposing of the matter, the court, according to the nature of the case, shall direct whether the original papers shall remain, or whether they shall be remanded to the court from whence they came. When they are remanded, the clerk of the circuit court shall retain a special statement of the taxation of costs, and return the original papers, with copies of all orders made in the premises by the circuit court, in the court from whence they came; and when any paper is so returned, which according to the order or judgment of the circuit court, ought to be recorded in the county court office, it shall be so recorded by the county court clerk, together with so much of the order of the circuit court as shall be necessary to place the same properly on record.

19. An act for the benefit of the infant children of John Braxdall, jr., deceased. Authorizing investment of funds in real estate.

20. An act incorporating the Kentucky State Medical Society.

21. An act to divide district No. 4, in Trigg county.

22. An act to amend and to reduce into one the several acts concerning private passways in Mercer county.

23. An act to incorporate Friendship Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lexington, Ky.

24. An act to prescribe the terms of office for the inferior offices of this Commonwealth. Commissions issued by the Executive for Notaries Public, and other offices, not provided for by law, shall be for four years.

25. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Ohio county. Allows until April term of the County court to return delinquent list.

26. An act to amend the charter of Union and Florence Turnpike Road Company. Allows the erection of toll gates—to charge half toll for wheel carriages and stock, and a uniform rate of three cents for a single horse and rider.

27. An act to incorporate Mangum Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

28. An act to amend the charter of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company. Increases number of directors to nine, and provides that hereafter there shall be at least one director residing in each of the counties of Fayette, Bourbon, Harrison, Pendleton and Kenton.

29. An act to amend an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Lexington, Owensville and Big Sandy Railroad Company. Changes the title to Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, and authorizes the location of the road without regard to intermediate points.

30. An act to authorize the Crittenden county court to change the State road to Flynn's ferry. To leave the old road at or near the farm of Joseph Hughes, dec'd.; run east of old road, and intersect it at or near the farm of Wm. Hill.

31. An act amending the charter of the Maysville and Mount Sterling Turnpike Road Company. Takes off restriction as to grade.

32. An act to change the State road leading from Georgetown to Covington. Authorizes a change, beginning at or near the farm of Eli W. Northcutt, in Boone county, and passing through the lands of Moses McClure; J. H. Baker, F. M. Keyes, Alvin Keyes, Preston Cummings, and J. M. Wolfe, in the town of Crittenden, in Grant county, where the same intersects the Georgetown and Covington turnpike road.

33. An act to incorporate Mason Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F.

34. An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate Odd Fellows' Hall of Newport, Kentucky, approved Feb. 25, 1848. Gives power to forfeit subscriptions failing to be paid.

35. An act to change the times of holding justices' quarterly courts in the county of Washington. Courts to be held in April, July, October, and February, instead of March, June, September and December.

36. An act to change the time of holding the quarterly terms of the Pendleton county court. To be held on the 4th Monday in February, May, August, and November.

37. An act declaring Jenny's creek and Grassy creek navigable streams.

38. An act to change the place of voting in Caldwell county, in district No. 3. Changed from Samuel Lester's to spring house of Joseph Cherry.

39. An act to change the time of holding quarterly courts of the Presiding Judge in Russell county. To commence hereafter fourth Monday of January, first Monday of April, fourth Monday of July, and first Monday of October.

40. An act to incorporate the Union and Beaver Turnpike Road Company.

41. An act to regulate the time of holding the Green county court. To be held on the third Mondays of June and September, and fourth Mondays of February and August.

42. An act legalizing the election of the Marshal of the town of Independence.

43. An act to appropriate land warrants to the building and repairing of roads and bridges, the price to be discharged in labor.

44. An act to change the time of holding the Christian county chancery court. To commence on the first Monday in August.

45. An act to increase and define the powers of the Marshal of the town of Blandville, in Ballard county. Gives power to execute process issued by Po-

lice Judge throughout the county, and to collect the fines and forfeitures assessed by him.

46. An act to amend an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad Company, approved Dec. 18, 1850. Authorizes the commencement of the road in or near the city of Maysville, at discretion of directors. Makes the general provisions of the act of March 4, 1850, incorporating the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and of the act of February 17, 1851, to amend said act, a part of this act. Authorizes any county, city or town, to subscribe stock in said road. Authorizes the company to receive grants of land from Congress, and subscriptions of stock by individuals, companies, cities, towns, railroad companies, and other corporations of other States, or of this State, and to receive the bonds of such corporations, and to procure their guaranty or endorsement of the bonds of the said railroad companies. Increases the number of directors from five to nine—making five a quorum, if the President be chosen from the stockholders; and provides that any portion of the road may be put in operation when finished, and rates for passengers and freight charged, not exceeding the maximum allowed by the act incorporating the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company.

47. An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Trustees of the "Kentucky Baptist Education Society," approved January 15, 1839. Makes each person who has paid, or may pay the sum of \$100 to the treasurer, a member of the society, and grants corporate powers "to originate and carry into effect such measures as, in their judgment, will best promote the interest of the Georgetown College, and the cause of collegiate education generally."

48. An act to amend an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Georgetown, Lemon's Mill Turnpike Road Company. Allows the road to be graded 25 feet wide, and covered with stone 10 feet wide.

49. An act to require the county court of Bourbon county to subscribe to the stock of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company. Directs the subscription of \$100,000, pursuant to a vote of said county, in bonds bearing six per cent, and having not more than thirty years to run; and directs the payment of the interest thereon, out of dividends of the road, and by proceeds of a tax levied for that purpose.

[NO BE CONTINUED.]

SARGENT S. PRENTISS.

The Richmond Republican publishes the following well-written reminiscences of Mr. PRENTISS, by T. B. THORPE, Esq.:

S. S. PRENTISS was born in Portland, Maine, September 30th, 1808. His father was an enterprising and successful shipmaster at Portland. Mr. Prentiss was remarkable in his youth for great personal beauty, for intelligence, and fondness for reading. Mr. Thorpe gives the following gem, which the reader may have seen before, but which he will not regret to see often:

"A picture of the youthful Prentiss is beautifully portrayed by his own exquisite mind in his address before the New Orleans 'New England Society.' On that occasion he said:

"The common village school is New England's fairest boast—the brightest jewel that adorns her brow. Behold, said he, 'yonder simple building near the crossing of the village roads! It is of small and rude construction, but stands in a pleasant and quiet spot. A magnificent old elm spreads its broad arms above, and seems to lean towards it as a strong man bends to shelter and protect a child. A brook runs through the meadow near, and hard by there is an orchard; but the trees have suffered much, and bear no fruit, except upon the most remote and inaccessible branches. From within its walls comes a busy hum, such as you may hear in a disturbed beehive. Now, peep through yonder window, and you will see a hundred children, with rosy cheeks, mischievous eyes, and demure faces, all engaged, or pretending to be engaged, in their little lessons. It is the public school—the free, the common school—provided by law; open to all; claimed from the community as a right, not accepted as a bounty. Here the children of the rich and poor, high and low, meet upon perfect equality, and commence under the same auspicious race of life. Here the sustenance of the mind is served up to all alike, as Spartans served their food upon the public table. Here young ambition climbs its little ladder, and boyish genius plumes its half-fledged wings. From among these laughing children will go forth the men who are to control their age and country; the statesmen whose wisdom is to guide the Senate; the poet who will take captive the hearts of the people, and bind them together with immortal song; the philosopher, who, coldly seizing upon the elements themselves, will compel them to his wishes, and, through new combinations of their primal laws, by some great discovery revolutionize both art and science."

"The picture is complete. It was in the public school of New England that the boy Prentiss first climbed ambition's little ladder, that was eventually to take him to the height of a noble profession, and plumed his half-fledged wing, destined soon to soar its regions of untrammelled eloquence. It was in the mention of the demure face and the orchard strip of fruit, except in the most remote and inaccessible branches, that we distinguished the love of fun and the thoughtless daring that ripened finally into the keen-

est wit and the bravest front."

Mr. Prentiss graduated in Bowdoin College in 1829. Having graduated, he went to the city of Cincinnati, where he made the acquaintance of an eminent lawyer, who, judging that "the fiery temperament, chivalrous thought, and the prompt action of the young adventurer would best ripen under a Southern sun, directed his steps towards the field in which he was to win so many brilliant victories, and unhappily find an early grave."

Mr. Prentiss first settled in Natchez, Mississippi, where he continued his law studies at night, and taught school by day. Admitted to the bar, he reached at one stride the first rank of the lawyers of Mississippi. Soon after, he settled in Vicksburg, and in a few months was overwhelmed with business. His career at the bar and in the field of politics was one of unparalleled brilliancy. In connection with the latter, Mr. Thorpe gives the following amusing incident, which occurred during an exciting canvass of Prentiss for a seat in Congress:

"Among the shrewd worldlings who took advantage of such times 'to coin money' was the proprietor of a traveling menagerie, and he soon found out that the multitude followed Prentiss. Getting the list of that remarkable man's appointments, he filled up his own; and it was soon noticed, as a singular coincidence, that the orator arrived along with the other lions." The reason of this meeting was discovered, and he boys decided that Prentiss should next time speak from the top of the lions' cage. Never was the menagerie more crowded. At the proper time, the candidate gratified his constituents, and mounted his singular rostrum. I was old by a person who professed to be an witnes that the whole affair presented a singular mixture of the terrible and the comical. Prentiss was, as usual, eloquent, and as if ignorant of the novel circumstances with which he was surrounded, went deeply into the matter in hand, his election. For a while the audience and the animals were quiet—the former listening, the latter eyeing the speaker with grave intensity. The first burst of applause electrified the menagerie; the elephant threw his trunk into the air, and echoed back the noise, while the tigers and bears significantly growled. On went Prentiss, and as each peculiar animal vented his rage or approbation, he most ingeniously wrought in his habits as a *fac simile* of some man of passion. In the mean while, he steadily king of beasts, who had been, quietly treading the mazes of his prison, became alarmed at the mazes of his prison, and, placing his mouth upon the floor of his cage, made everything shake by his terrible roar. This, joined with the already excited feelings of the audience, caused the ladies to shriek, and a fearful commotion for a moment followed. Prentiss, equal to every occasion, his tone and manner; he commenced a playful strain, and introduced the fox, the jackal, and hyena, and capped the climax by likening some well-known political opponent to a grave baboon that presided over the 'cage with monkeys.' The resemblance was instantly recognized, and bursts of laughter followed; that literally sent many into convulsions. The baboon, all unconscious of the attention he was attracting, suddenly assumed a grimace, and then a serious face, when Prentiss exclaimed: 'I see, my fine fellow, that your feelings are hurt by my unjust comparison; and I humbly beg your pardon.' The effect of all this may be vaguely imagined, but it cannot be described."

The following is given by Mr. Thorpe as an illustration of the completeness of Prentiss's figures. Speaking of the Sub-Treasury, he said:

"Sir, this Government may determine to watch, like the Turks, with jealous care its golden hoard; but it will seek in vain for the financial cunning, which has the power to guard without the desire to enjoy."

Mr. Thorpe has an interesting sketch of Prentiss's great speech in defence of the Wilkersons, tried on a charge of murder. Every kind of talent was displayed in this masterly speech. The following illustrates the playfulness with which he could relieve the soberness of the sombre picture:

"One of the witnesses, although 'he fired a pistol,' and 'knocked one of the defendants down,' gave in his testimony in a manner that indicated such a perfect indifference to the shedding of blood and willingness to get into a fight that it afforded a fine opportunity for Prentiss's playfulness, and he treats this witness as follows:

"Surely Mr. ——— must be the knight-errant of the age; the Don Quixote of the West; the paragon of modern chivalry. He fights, not from the base desire of vengeance, nor from the sordid love of gold; not from patriotism or friendship; but from a higher and loftier sentiment; from his pure, ardent, disinterested love of glorious strife. He smelleth the battle afar off, and to the sound of the trumpet he saith 'Ha! ha! to him!'"

"There is something of pride in the perilous bout. What be the shape in which death may lower; For mine is there, to tell who bleeds, And Honor's eye on daring deeds."

"You have heard gentlemen, of the bright warm isles which gem the Orient seas, and are kissed by the very sun of the tropics; where the clove, the cinnamon, and the nutmeg grow; where the torrid atmosphere is oppressed with delicious but fierce and intoxicating influence. There the spirit of man partakes of the same spicy qualities which

distinguish the productions of the soil. Even the rinds of the fruit split open with Nature's rich excess; so do the human passions burst forth with an overwhelming violence and prodigality unknown till now in our cold ungenial clime. There, in the islands of Java, Sumatra, the Malacca, and others of the same latitude, cases similar to that of Mr. ——— are of frequent occurrence. In those countries it is called 'running a muck.' An individual becomes so full of fight that he can no longer contain it; accordingly, he arms himself with a species of dagger, very similar to that from which Mr. ——— wiped the blood with his pocket-handkerchief, and, rushing into the streets, wounds and slays indiscriminately among the crowd. It is true that this gallant exploit always results in the death of the person performing it; the people of the country entertaining a foolish notion that it is too dangerous and expensive a mode of cultivating national bravery. But in the present instance I trust this rule will be relaxed. Mr. ——— is the only specimen we possess of this peculiar habit of spice islands, and he should be preserved as a curiosity."

Mr. Thorpe thus proceeds:

"It was soon after Mr. Prentiss returned from Kentucky that I had the pleasure of first seeing him. In his personal appearance he was eminently handsome, and yet eminently manly. Although of medium height, there was that in the carriage of his head that was astonishingly impressive; it gave a wonderful idea of power. I shall never forget him on one occasion, when he rose at a public meeting (a political discussion) to reply to an antagonist worthy of his steel. His whole soul was roused, his high smooth forehead fairly coruscated. He remained silent for some seconds, and only looked. The bald eagle never glared more fiercely from his crinie; it seemed as if his deep gray eye would distend until it swallowed up the thousands of his audience. For an instant the effect was painful; he saw it and smiled, when a cheer burst from the admiring multitude that fairly shook the earth."

"His voice was clear and sweet, and could be heard at an immense distance; and yet to be all like Demosthenes, he had a perceptible impediment in his speech. As a reader, he had no superior; his narration was clear and unadorned; proper sentences were sublimely humorous, but the impressive parts were delivered with an effect that reminded me of deprecations of the Elder Kean."

"His imagination was unsurpassed, and the rich stores of his mind supplied him with never-ending material, quoted and original. The slightest allusion to any thing gave the key to all the peculiarities. If he had occasion to speak of the diamond, its discovery by some poor native, its being associated with commerce, its polish by the lapidary, its adorning the neck of beauty, its rays brilliant and serene, its birth, its life, its history, all flashed upon him. So with every idea in the vast storehouse of his mind; he seemed to know all things in mass and in particulars; never confused, never at a loss; the hearer listened, wondered, and dreamed. Thoughts of moment came forth as demanded; but ten thousand other thoughts, rare and beautiful, continued to bubble up after all effort ceased."

"Soon after Mr. Prentiss settled in New Orleans a meeting was held to raise funds for the erection of a suitable monument to Franklin. On that occasion the lamented Wilde and the accomplished McCaleb delivered ornate and chaste addresses upon the value of art, and the policy of enriching New Orleans with its exhibition. At the close of the meeting, as the audience rose to depart, some one discovered Prentiss, and called his name. It was echoed from all sides; he tried to escape, but was literally carried on the stand."

"As a rich specimen of off-hand eloquence, I think the address he delivered on that occasion was unequalled. Unlike any other speech, he had the art to deal with, and of course the associations were of surpassing splendor. I knew that he was ignorant of the technicalities of the heart, and had paid but little attention to their study, and my surprise was unbounded to see him unexpectedly, called upon, instantly arrange in his mind ideas, and expressing facts and illustrations that would have done honor to Burke when dwelling upon the sublime and beautiful. Had he been bred to the easel, or confined to the sculptor's room, he could not have been more familiar with the details of the studio; he painted with all the brilliancy of Titian, and with the correctness of Raphael, while his images in marble combined the softness of Praxiteles and the nervous energy of Michael Angelo."

"All this with Prentiss was intuition. I believe that the whole was the spontaneous thought of the moment, the crude outlines that floated through his mind being filled up by the intuitive teachings of his surpassing genius. His conclusion was gorgeous. He passed Napoleon to the summit of the Alps; his hearers saw him steel-clad warriors threading the snows of Mount St. Bernard; and having gained the dizzy height, Prentiss represented 'the man of destiny' looking down upon the sunny plains of Italy, and then, with mighty swoop, descending from the clouds and making the grasp of empire secondary to that of art."

"Of Prentiss's power before a jury too much cannot be said. Innumerable illustrations might be gathered up showing that he far surpassed any living advocate. The trial of the Wilkersons is often cited, although it was far from

being one of his best efforts. Another trial occurs to me worthy of particular notice, of which little has been said out of the community of those directly interested. On one occasion two young men, only sons and deeply attached as friends, quarreled, and in the mad excitement one of them was killed. Upon the trial the testimony of the mother of the deceased was so direct that it seemed to render 'the clearing of the prisoner' hopeless. Prentiss spoke to the witness and in the blandest manner and most courteous style. The mother, arrayed in weeds and bowed down with sorrow turned towards Prentiss, and answered his inquiries with all the dignity of a perfectly accomplished lady; she calmly altered the truth, and every word she spoke rendered the defence apparently more hopeless.

"Would you punish that young man with death?" said Prentiss, pointing to the prisoner.

"The questioner looked, and answered, 'It has made me childless; let the law take its course.'"

"And would wringing her heart and hurrying her gray hairs with sorrow into the grave, by rendering her childless, assuage your grief?"

"All present were dissolved in tears; even convulsive sobbing was heard in the court-room."

"No!" said the witness, with all the gushing tenderness of a mother. "No! I would not add a sorrow to her heart, nor that of her son!"

"Admissions in the evidence followed, and hopes were uttered for the prisoner's acquittal that changed the whole character of the testimony. What was a few moments before so dark grew light; and without the slightest art that might be construed into an unfair advantage, in the hands of Prentiss, the witness for the prosecution pleaded for the accused."

"The extraordinary inspiration that the presence of ladies gave to Mr. Prentiss when addressing an audience was easily perceptible, and consequently his addresses 'to the court' were always freer from that soft imagery so peculiar to his vein than were his speeches before a promiscuous audience."

"An amusing incident occurred many years ago that is worth relating."

"In one of the 'new counties' of Mississippi, then just wrested from the aboriginal inhabitants, Mr. Prentiss had an Indian for a client. The log-cabin court-house presented little to excite the imagination, and the etiquette of the bench almost precluded any thing but a very common-place speech. Mr. Prentiss took but little interest seemingly in the matter before him, when two or three ladies were noticed peering into the 'hall of justice,' evidently anxious to hear his voice, and see one of whom they had heard so much. Instantly the manner of Prentiss changed, and he was soon indulging in some of his most flowing sentences. The politeness of the sheriff found seats for the fair intruders upon the court-room, and the consequence was that Mr. Prentiss was soon in the midst of an address in the behalf of the 'wronged Indian,' that for pathos, for beauty, and for effect was never excelled."

"Here, perhaps, while speaking of the involuntary compliments he paid to the presence of women, it may not be improper to say that toward all connected with him by ties of blood he ever felt the most active affection, and more especially did his heart, through youth and manhood, turn toward his sisters and mother. Of all the sons of New England who have found a home in the far South, none have surpassed him in attention to those outward tokens that tell of an ever-cherished remembrance, an ever-living love. From the time that Mr. Prentiss left the parental roof almost to the hour of his decease, did he pour out his soul to an absent parent in continued correspondence, which, as now preserved, extends over more than a quarter of a century, growing in quantity and increasing in affection to the day of his death. Upon the very threshold of his first success he writes: 'I am proud of my sisters, and I am grateful to them also; for I had not such kind and affectionate sisters, and such a mother as I have, I do most sincerely believe that I never should have been successful in life. But the thought, he continues, 'of home, and the loved ones there, has warmed my benumbed feelings, and encouraged me to renewed efforts by the reflection that there were, though afar off, those whose happiness was in some degree at least connected with mine; and I hold that no person can be entirely miserable while there is in the world a single individual who will rejoice in his prosperity or feel sorrow for his adversity.'"

"A remarkably characteristic anecdote, not only illustrative of his filial affection, but also of his ready perception of the fitting thing to be said, is given as follows: When on a visit some years ago to the North, but after his reputation had become wide-spread, a distinguished lady of Portland took pains to obtain an introduction, by visiting the steamboat in which she learned he was to take his departure in a few moments."

"I have wished to see you," said she to Mr. Prentiss, 'for my heart has often congratulated the mother who has such a son.' 'Rather congratulate the son on having such a mother!' was his instant reply; and it was unaffected and heartfelt."

"No man perhaps ever lived who received a greater number of personal compliments than Mr. Prentiss, but he always received them with that peculiar grace and dignity so eminent in his re-

ply to the lady of Portland. One day in New Orleans I met him in the street, leading by the hand his two sons, remarkably beautiful children. I was struck with their evident resemblance to their father, and complimented him upon it. 'Ah,' said he, with the fondest look of affection, 'they have the light hair and blue eye of the Anglo-Saxon robber; they are American boys.'"

"The merits of Mr. Prentiss as a lawyer will perhaps, except by his most intimate professional associates, never be justly appreciated, because his brilliant oratorical powers caused the majority of persons to lose sight of the solid structure that was buried under 'the ornament of profane.' Had Mr. Prentiss been entirely destitute of imagination, his fame would probably have been less extended, but still he would have ranked among the first legal luminaries; for he was infatigable in research, solid in argument, and quick and subtle in reception. Like a skillful artist, he studied to disguise his labor, but no man more usefully or more frequently consumed the midnight oil, and his memory was so tenacious that what he once garnered up in his well-ordered mind could upon the instant be called into use. Whatever might have been his quickness of repartee, or his almost instinctive knowledge of whatever subject came before him, yet his opponents in council always discovered that he had entered into the most laborious research to conquer any difficulties in his path, and that he was never taken by surprise in the vast labyrinths of investigation peculiar to the legal profession."

"Prentiss, when young in years and young as a lawyer, appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States, and his pleadings, in spite of his youthful fire and highly-wrought fancy, were so happily fortified by deep reading and deep thought as to instantly attract the notice of Chief Justice Marshall, and called forth from that master-mind involuntary praise."

"His opinion of the dignity of his calling he frequently adverted to in his public speeches. He often sketched the lawyer as one who should possess every qualification that adorns the character of a man. He looked upon 'the profession' as the true foundation of statorship, and the law as the protector and the defender of the rights of the people, and the most blessed field for the cultivation of the intellect."

"I had the melancholy pleasure of hearing his last, and it seemed to me, his greatest speech. Towards the close of the last Presidential campaign I found him in the interior of the State, endeavoring to recruit his declining health. He had been obliged to avoid all public speaking, and had gone far into the country to get away from excitement. But there was a 'gathering' near by his temporary home, and he consented to be present. It was late in the evening when he ascended the 'stand,' which was supported by the trunks of two magnificent forest trees, through which the setting sun poured with picturesque effect. The ravages of ill health were apparent upon his face, and his high massive forehead was paler and more transparent than usual. His audience, some three or four hundred persons, was composed in a large degree of his old and early friends. He seemed to feel deeply, and as there was nothing to oppose, he assumed the style of the mild and beautiful. He casually alluded to the days of his early coming among his Southern friends; to the hours of pleasure he had passed, and to the hopes of the future. In a few moments the bustle and confusion natural to a fatiguing day of political wrangling ceased; one stranger after another suspended his noisy demonstration, and gathered near the speaker. Soon a mass of silent but heart-beating humanity was crowded compactly before him. Had Prentiss, on that occasion, held the very heart-strings of his auditors in his hand, he could not have had them more in his power. For an hour he continued, rising from one important subject to another, until the breath was fairly suspended in the excitement."

An uninterested spectator would have supposed that he had used sorcery in thus transfusing his auditors. While all others forgot, he noticed that the day was drawing to a close; he turned and looked towards the setting sun, and approached its fading glory; then, in his most touching voice and manner, concluded as follows:

"Friends, that glorious orb reminds me that the day is spent, and that I, too, must close. Ere we part let me hope that it may be our good fortune to end our days in the same splendor, and that when the evening of life comes, we may sink to rest with the clouds that close in our departure gold-tipped with the glorious effulgence of a well-spent life."

In conclusion, I would ask, will some historian, who can sympathize with the noble dead, gather the now fleeting memories that still live in memory, that future generation may know something of the mighty mind of Prentiss."

The remains of the orator must ever be imperfect; the tone of voice, the flashing eye, the occasion, and the mighty shout of the multitude, how can these be perpetuated? But still Prentiss has left enough in his brilliant career to show posterity that he was every inch a man. Let his fragmentary printed speeches, let the reminiscences of his friends that treat of his power as an orator be brought together, and, unsatisfactory as they may be, there will be found left intrinsic value enough to accomplish the object."

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. STICKELFORD, EDITOR.
S. V. ROWLAND, MANAGER.

RICHMOND, JANUARY 23, 1852.

Several New Advertisements will be found in to-day's paper—read them.

Our subscription list is steadily increasing, and we begin to feel that our expectations in regard to its extension will be fully realized. We are already under obligations to many friends for their generous exertions to extend our circulation, and we hope to enlist many more in our behalf, assuring them that no effort of ours shall be spared to merit their confidence and support. We have placed ourselves in the attitude of dependence upon the favor and patronage of the public, we know; but it is that sort of noble dependence which is willing to labor and feels that the laborer is worthy of his hire. In a country containing over 2600 freemen, and as much wealth, intelligence and enterprise as any other in the State, surely, a weekly newspaper, will and ought to be, literally sustained. We think we can make our paper more useful and interesting to our immediate Community, than any other weekly paper in the Country. Our daily mails will enable us to give the general news as early as any, and our local intelligence cannot be supplied by any other journal.

It shall be our earnest endeavor, not only that our paper shall reach the house of every freeman, woman and child in the country, but that it shall be welcome and profitable to them. The observation is too common to be repeated, but too true to be ever forgotten, that when a man's house is plentifully supplied with books, maps and newspapers, his children are sure to be intelligent, but where these necessities of life are not to be found, the very reverse is the case, no matter with what wealth and splendor they may be surrounded.

The young and ingenious are almost as certain to avail themselves of the means of knowledge, when placed within their reach, as they are of their daily meals; and it would be almost as cruel to withhold them in the one case as in the other.

We are requested to state, that a Methodist Quarterly Meeting will commence in this place on Saturday morning next at 11 o'clock.

On Monday morning last, at this place, the thermometer stood 10 degrees below Zero, on Friday morning 14 degrees. The coldest weather experienced in Kentucky for many years.

We are indebted to H. Addison White, Jno. C. Breckenridge and B. Edwards Gray, for public documents of interest.

The Hungarians have fallen into bad company. The moment they landed in New York, the abolition and vote yourself a farm party, pounced upon them as recruits. Two of them have published a prospectus for a newspaper in New York, to advocate Abolition and Agrarian doctrines. One of them had formerly been a sub-editor of Kossuth's journal in Hungary, (for he was an editor there) and they have a certificate of character from him. Men who know the least of liberty in their own country, become the wildest advocates of licentiousness and error here.

The democratic aspirants for the Presidency are trying to out bid each other for foreign votes, and foreign influence and favor.

Ex-Secretary Walker, Kossuth's candidate for the Presidency, is out openly for free trade and an alliance with Queen Victoria to run a tilt against all the despots of the world for the "solidarity of peoples and the independence of nations." Senator Douglass is opposed to any alliance with England so long as she continues to treat Ireland just as Austria treats Hungary. He is for the "solidarity" of Ireland as well as the "oppressed peoples."

But Gen. Cass (such is "the noise and confusion" at this time) cannot say exactly how far he would interfere in behalf of other nations struggling for liberty. "He would leave that to future generations and circumstances as they should occur." But his capacious soul goes forth in sympathy for the oppressed of every country, and he would proclaim it from the Mountain tops in the name of the American people.

Buchanan and Butler, must beat that.

DEATH FROM FEAR OF HANGING.—Mention is made in the New Orleans papers of a negro in that city who was under conviction for murder, and who, in consequence of disease produced by the agony which he endured respecting his doom, pined away daily, until, week before last, he died. Another capital offender, a female slave, is now in such terrible fear of being hanged, that it is thought she will die before many weeks.

KOSSUTH.

This splendid meteor that arose on the eastern limits of European civilization, and afterwards glittered from beyond the Bosphorus, that dazzled for a while the people of Western Europe, and blazed out with increased brightness on the shores of the New World, seems as it penetrates into the interior of our country, and is beheld more nearly by republican eyes to become "small by degrees and beautifully less." Indeed in this as in most other instances, distance and dimness, like darkness to a lantern, seem to have lent the principal enchantment.

We find a member of Congress complaining in his place, that Kossuth was "received in the Capital of the country by a crowd of boys and three shabby carriages, with a single pair of crow-beaten horses harnessed to each of them." Indeed the distinguished Hungarian himself must have thought it a wonderful falling off from the cannon and the trumpets, the military display and the waving banners, and the ten thousand huzzas of the mixed population of New York.

Doubtless he expected a different reception at the seat of Government, where a grave U. S. Senator had actually made himself more ridiculous than the rabble of New York, by eulogizing him in the Senate as a great warrior and the hero of many battles, when he never commanded an army in his life, or held any other than a civil office. There never was a sonneter uttered in Congress than the remark of a member from Ohio (Mr. Bayre) that "the great cities are not so sound on all political questions as the yeomanry of the country." They first achieved our freedom and they still maintain it, and always will in far greater purity, than it can possibly exist in those great sinks of civilization, where luxury and wealth accumulate and men decay. And if ever Liberty shall take its flight from our country, her last resting place will be at their firesides, and her last parting farewell will be given to them. The great cities with their mobs of foreigners must cease to give tone to public opinion, as they have done to too great an extent heretofore.

But there are substantial reasons for the reaction of the public mind in regard to this distinguished foreigner.

The people of the United States had read his last official act, declaring that he had not the means of carrying on the civil government of Hungary any longer, and voluntarily resigning the office of Governor of Hungary into the hands of a military dictator, who afterwards made his peace with his conquerors, whilst Kossuth and his companions fled from the country, and took refuge in Turkey. They were regarded by us, and considered themselves exiles driven from their country, and seeking to emigrate to the United States as a permanent home. As such they elicited our sympathies, and the means were offered and embraced of reaching our shores, where they were expected to be welcomed and offered an asylum, as other foreigners seeking to become citizens of our country.

But when he demanded to be recognized as the rightful Governor of Hungary, an office he had voluntarily resigned and was unable to hold, and scorned our sympathy, unless accompanied with the means of rekindling a revolution, long since extinguished, against a country, with which we were at peace, he invested himself at once with the character of an impostor and a rather bold and impudent one at that. He throws away the solid basis of truthfulness and unassuming honesty, upon which every great name must rest, and without which it will sooner or later sink into merited neglect. When he undertook to tell us that the doctrine of noninterference with foreign politics was taught by Washington and Jefferson, was not the true policy of our government, men began to enquire when and where he became wiser than its founders.

Neither he nor any of his companions ever struck a blow for republican liberty as understood and enjoyed in the United States in their lives. All they ever contended for was the restoration of the ancient constitution of Hungary, which secured to them their own municipal government, subject to the Emperor of Austria; and that he should be the first to enlighten us as to the true policy of our government, would be a little surprising. His speech, however, at the dinner given him at Washington is much more judicious and less assuming. Had he met with such advisers at first as he found there, he would no doubt have appeared much better before the country. That he is a man of genius is undoubted, and that he is a pure and earnest patriot, may be true; but his speeches, though eloquent, would be searched in vain for sound political wisdom.

GLASS PALACE IN NEW YORK.—The board of Aldermen of New York have adopted a resolution granting the free use of Madison Square, to Edward Kiddle, and his associates, for the purpose of erecting a building of glass and iron for an industrial exhibition of all nations.

For the Weekly Messenger.
Our Town and Female Education
Richmond is admirably fitted for the Female School of the highest grade. There are no local advantages, by any of the great Female Institutions of the West and Southwest, which are enjoyed here in equal, if not higher degree. Situated in the midst of a rich, populous, healthful and highly cultivated rural district—easily accessible by good roads—within a day's journey from the great national thoroughfares by water and land—affording cheap and abundant means of subsistence—and exhibiting in its social circles the influences of diffused intelligence, sound moral sentiment, and reverence for religion, along with the pure peaceful and contented enjoyment of the comforts and embellishments of life—this place seems singularly designated as a suitable site for a large Boarding Establishment dedicated to the instruction of young Ladies.

The present condition of the MADISON ACADEMY is, in the highest degree, prosperous. But it can be easily imagined that the *titutitory system* of the Principal would be still more effectively carried out, if he had that entire control of the studies and associations of the pupils which only a Boarding School can give; and if the annual revenues were so enlarged by increased numbers, as to enable him to add to the present efficient corps, other assistants, of talent and accomplishment. The division of labor is nearly as important in a school, as in a pin-manufactory. Besides, the day-scholars and boarding pupils, under a properly conducted system, would act and react upon each other with effects reciprocally beneficial. The regular discipline—the *clock-work order* of the latter would be gradually and insensibly imparted, in some degree, to the former,—while the natural and proper emulation of the more ambitious among the day-scholars would inspire an active, yet not unwholesome competition throughout the establishment.

The honor and utility of our Female School, at any rate, demand, in accordance with the spirit of the age, advancement for the future, not retrogression to the past, nor even stand still at the present. The present Principal, in his first address to the citizens of Madison, proposed a plan by which our young ladies should be taught to lay, for themselves, the foundations of solid improvement in knowledge and understanding—by acquaintance with finished models of literature—with the sources of History—with the principles of Composition and Elocution—with the rules of Investigation and Evidence in sacred and human affairs—with the proofs of Revelation—with the nature of Legitimate Argument—with the eternal power of Truth—with the life-springs of good taste and good conduct.

Not only parents and guardians, but all who have interest in elevating the standard of Education, should support the efforts of the Principal in these propositions.

By a communication in the *Somerset Gazette*, we learn that a murder was committed, in Whitley County, in this State, on the 27th ult. The circumstances, as given by the writer, are as follows:

Wm. Rains, in company with his wife, went on a visit during the Christmas holidays, to his father-in-law Richard Woods, a difficulty took place between Rains and his mother-in-law, he knocked her down, also knocking Woods down, and threatened to murder the whole family, Woods became alarmed, and went off to a neighbors named Wm. McFarland for assistance. McFarland came, and in a scuffle with Rains, received a stab in his bowels, which caused his death in a short time. Rains was arrested, and lodged in jail, to await his trial.

NUMBERING HOGS OF KENTUCKY.—By an act of Assembly (Sess. acts 1850-51, p. 36) it is made the duty of the Commissioners of Tax to list the number of hogs over six months old. The commissioners were authorized to commence their duties on the 10th inst. For the information of the public, and the convenience of the Commissioners, we copy, below, the time the Commissioners call on the people, they may be prepared to give the number of hogs without the delay of counting. The section is as follows:

That from and after the 10th day of January, 1852, it shall be the duty of the several Commissioners of Tax in this Commonwealth to open a column in their respective books in which shall be listed the number of hogs over six months old, in each of the counties of this State; which said list of hogs shall be reported by said Commissioners in like manner as other lists of property are now by law required to be reported by said Commissioners.

Spring Rock, Whitley county, Sam Beams, P. M., and Carver's Ferry, Jessamine county, Y. M. Duncan, P. M., are the names of two new post-offices in Kentucky. Oak Forest post-office, in Wayne co. has been changed to St. Manville.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.
SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented a memorial from 300 citizens of New York, calling the attention of Congress to the intervention by Russia in the affairs of Hungary.

Mr. Underwood presented a petition from the citizens of Tennessee, praying that the Louisville and Portland Canal may be made free.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill for a Marine Hospital at Portland, (Maine.)

Mr. Shields was excused from serving on the Committee on public lands.

The private bills which passed the House on Friday, were taken up and referred.

The resolution providing for the printing of census returns was taken up when Mr. Smith addressed the Senate at length in opposition to it.

HOTSK.—The resolution of Mr. McNair directing the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the stability of the foundation and the extension of the Capitol now laid, &c., was adopted.

A resolution appropriating \$5,000 to meet the expenses of the late fire in the Library was again taken up, and the Senate amendment appropriating \$10,000 to purchase of books, was concurred in.

Mr. Stanley offered a resolution empowering the President, should he deem fit, to extend aid to the Hungarian exiles now in this country, and to supply their wants until they shall obtain employment and homes.

Mr. Gorman made a report from the Printing Committee in favor of printing a large number of copies of the report of the Coast survey, which gave rise to considerable debate, but was finally adopted.

The House then adjourned.

JANUARY 19.
SENATE.—A resolution was read from the Secretary of the Senate, of the number of persons employed in his office; also a report from the Secretary of War, relative to a military road in Iowa.

Mr. Miller presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens, of Trenton, N. J., expressing sympathy for Kossuth and Hungary—referred.

Mr. Shields presented a petition from Ambrose W. Thompson, praying that the Post Master General may be authorized to contract for the transportation of mails by steamers between the U. States and Ireland.

Mr. Stockton gave notice of a bill to establish a line of steamers from Jersey city to Galway.

Mr. Underwood introduced a bill to purchase the stock owned by individuals in the Louisville and Portland Canal.

The resolution relative to the Census printing was taken up, when Mr. Bright took the floor and spoke in favor of it.

The printing resolutions were taken up and debated at length by Messrs. Bright, Smith, Hale and others, when finally it was agreed to postpone the further consideration of the same three weeks.

They then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., for the year ending June, 1853.

Mr. Fuller, of Maine, from the committee on Commerce, reported back with amendments, the bills to amend the acts of 1847 and 48, regulating the carrying of passengers in vessels.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee of Public Lands, reported a bill further to extend the time for locating the Virginia military land warrants.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill prohibiting the prosecution of claims against the U. States Government, by the heads of Departments, and Senators and members, during the term of their offices—all of which were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.
SENATE.—The chairman laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of Interior, enclosing an estimate of the appropriations to meet the deficiencies in the expenses of that Department for the year 1852.

A bill making land warrants assignable, was taken up and made the special order for to-morrow.

Numerous petitions were presented and private reports made.

Mr. Bradley, from the select committee, reported a bill providing for the ascertaining and paying claims of American citizens on account of spoils by the French in 1801. He gave notice to call it up on the first Monday of February.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution calling for a copy of the enquiry and all correspondence in relation to the loss of the steamer Edith, in 1849.

Mr. Borland introduced a bill granting land to Arkansas for railroad purposes.

A resolution allowing the Commissioner on Post Offices, a clerk, was then taken up and debated at length.

HOUSE.—After a personal explanation from Mr. Bernhisel, in relation to the report of returned officers from Utah, the House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill explanatory of the bounty land law of 1848.

The Yeoman mentions with gratification the fact that the new county erected out of Montgomery, Clarke and Estill was named Powell in honor of the present Governor. We have only one objection to the name; it should have been Metcalfe. It has been the practice in Kentucky to name counties after all the Governors elected to the Executive chair by the people. Somehow this honor has never been conferred upon the noble old patriot, Ex-Gov. METCALFE. We think the new county created by the last legislature should have been named for him, and Gov. Powell could have afforded to wait for the next.—*Frank Com.*

WE COPY

ington Observer, last.
The same Superintendent Dr. R. J. I. by our read the important subject to which it relates entitles it. It is certainly to be deeply regretted that the Superintendent was unable to be present in Frankfort during the late session of the Legislature, in consequence of a severe attack of illness with which he has been suffering since the first week in November last, and which has kept him confined to his room ever since. Had it been otherwise, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that his views in reference to the very important changes in the Common School laws which have been made, and of the injurious consequences of which he is so clear, would not have been without their proper influence with the Legislature. His enlightened experience and enlarged views in reference to these subjects, have thus far tended to the success of the cause in our State, in an unexampled degree, and have placed the system of popular Education upon a permanent and reliable basis. If his views shall not be thwarted by untoward legislation, and by the action of those who, not having given to the subject anything like the attention he has, cannot be presumed to be as familiar with it.

The Superintendent, it will be seen, proposes to make a tour of the State, so soon as his health will enable him, for the purpose of discussing before the people the deeply interesting and important subjects to which he refers; and when we have full confidence the people will order these things to be so arranged as to render efficient the plans which the Superintendent has heretofore so wisely formed and thus far so efficiently carried out. And, in common with the great mass of the friends of the Common School system in Kentucky, we fervently trust that he will not be called on to make the alternative to which he refers at the close of his publication.

We trust our brethren of the press in Kentucky will be enabled to find room for the address of the Superintendent, which is as follows:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Lexington, Jan. 19, 1852.
SIR: Will you allow me to make public, through your columns, the following facts, all of which may interest many persons, and some of them, I would hope, the great majority of the people.

My report for the school year ending on the 10th November, 1851, embraced 156,111 children as being provided with common school education, by means of 3,936 district schools, exclusive of the schools taught in those cities which report separately. For these I will draw drafts on the Auditor of Public Accounts on the 1st day of February, at the rate of 60 cents for each child reported.

Every county in the State, except the county of Grant, and all the children of the State, except 19,446, out of 295,557 are reported in my tables for the year 1851. Out of these 19,445 children, a large proportion were returned to me to be included in those tables. By an act of the late session of the Legislature, I am authorized to draw an additional draft for all such, on the 1st day of March, up to which date, the commissioners can report to me, all districts not already reported.

The Legislature has passed an act, entitled "Schools and Seminaries," chapter 35, of the Revised Statutes, which entirely changes the school system of the State, in many of its practicable details, and some of its fundamental principles. I will print this Act in the appendix to my report now passing through the Press, with notes illustrating the most important changes. Each House of the General Assembly directed ten thousand copies of my report to be printed, and five thousand additional copies will be printed, for the use of the Board of Education. Of those under my control (5,000 copies) 40 copies will be sent to the commissioners of each county, by the persons distributing the acts and journals, and will be left by them, with the clerks of the county courts; the remaining 1,000, I will distribute personally. Each Senator will have 263 copies, and each Representative 100 copies, for distribution amongst their respective constituents. It is of the last importance that they should be distributed as early and as completely as possible, inasmuch as the school taught in 1852, must, as I understand, conform to the new law, or fail to receive their proportion of the school money.

It will be seen from my report, that I objected in the most decided manner to most of the important changes proposed in the school system of the State; and I am happy to say, that the Legislature agreed with me in many particulars. In others, and some of them most vital, the views of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes prevailed over mine; and it remains to be tested by experience, whether they, or I, best understood the true condition and lasting interests of the system.

One of these changes is of such immense importance, that I feel it my duty to call public attention to it, in the most distinct manner. By the 10th section of the Act above alluded to, a common school is defined to be an absolutely free school, and no school can receive any aid from the State, unless every free white child in the district, of proper age, "whether contributing towards defraying its expenses or not," "has had the privilege of attending." It will be the duty of Trustees and Commissioners, to see that no other schools, except such as answer this description, shall be hereafter reported, and it will be my duty to provide and enforce such methods of returning the Reports of Trustees and Commissioners, as will exclude all other schools.

I have told the Legislature, and I tell the country, that this provision involves the ruin of the school system, or the forfeiture of the school revenue, from about \$125,000 to about \$400,000 per annum. The State must provide, by additional taxation, for raising about \$295,000 a

more than at present, for the school, or it must repeal this section—or system of public education must be abandoned, over at least one half of the State, and that the heavy tax-paying To execute the law as it now is, will require an increase of at least 10 cents in the \$130, additional taxes. In the meantime, two years are to elapse before anything can be done, except endure this change, which, it seems to me, nothing but bitter hostility to the cause of public education, or profound ignorance of the actual position of that great interest, can sufficiently explain.

Having been confined to my room, by severe sickness, for more than 2 months all I can promise is, to hurry my Report through the press, as fast as the public printer can print it; and then, if my health is restored, to discuss this great question throughout the Commonwealth; or if I find myself unable to discharge in a proper manner, this great duty resign my office, and let the result show, whether I, or those who have done so much to defeat all my efforts, have most effectually served the State.

RO. J. BRECKENRIDGE,
S. P. INSTRUCTION.

The editor of a paper printed at Madison, Ia., has lately written from Washington that Mr. Clay has declared his preference for Gen. Cass for next President, and that he would take an occasion probably, to make a public declaration to the same effect. Some of our contemporaries of the Whig press have noticed this most ridiculous story, and have considered it their duty to denounce it as a calumny upon the great Statesman. Not so we. The story was so utterly incredible, because so entirely at variance with all Mr. Clay's whole history, that we did not believe that any man who knew Mr. Clay, and had noticed his life-long devotion to principles as the foundation of parties, could for a moment credit it, and hence we saw no necessity for ever returning to it.

By the annexed telegraphic dispatch, however from Washington to the New York Tribune, from the editor at Washington, it will be seen that the report has reached that city, and has promptly received its quietus.—*Obs. Rep.*

By Special Express to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, '52.

There is no truth in the rumor that Mr. Clay has come out for Gen. Cass for President.

He has only said that among the opposition aspirants he considered Cass the best man; and this he has said in the belief that Cass is radically opposed to the doctrine of intervention, as Cass has recently avowed himself to Mr. Clay to be.

Quite a stir has been made among the members of the Cabinet and others on account of a letter addressed to President Fillmore by Mr. Hulsemann. The representative of Austria complains of Mr. Webster's speech at the Congressional banquet. It will help Kossuth's cause.

CIVILIZATION.—Whithersoever we go, we meet with the sniveller. He stops at the corner of the street to enquire as with his opinion. He fears that the morals and intelligence of the people are destroyed by the election of some rogue to office. He tells us just before church that the last sermon of some transcendent preacher has given the death blow to religion, and that the waves of atheism and the clouds of pantheism are to deluge and darken all the land. In the time of general health, he speaks of the pestilence that is to be. The mail cannot be an hour too late, but he prattles of railroad accidents and steamboat disasters. He learns that his friend who was married yesterday will be a bankrupt in a year, and whimpers over the trials he will then have to endure. He is ridden with the nightmare and emits an eternal wail. Recklessness is a bad quality, and so is blind and extravagant hope, but neither is so degraded as inglorious and inactive despair. We object to the sniveller, because he presents the anomaly of a being who has the power of motion without possessing life. His inspired language is worse than timid strength. Better that a man should rant than whine. The person who has no buoyant feelings in him, whose cheek is never flushed at an anticipation of good, whose blood never tingles and fires at the contemplation of a noble aim—who has no inspiration and no great object in life is only fit for the hospital or the bandbox. Enterprise, confidence, a disposition to believe that good can be done—an indisposition to believe that all good has been done—these constitute important elements in the character of every man who is of use to the world. We want no yavelling and whimpering about the absence of happiness, but a sturdy determination to abate misery.—*White.*

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.

From Independence, we learn that Messrs. Wilson & Erwin reached there on the 18th from Santa Fe, having left there some time during the month. There was no snow on the plains, and the weather was tolerably pleasant until the last two days in December.

The mail was met at Red river. Capt. Easton and party were a short way behind.

The January mail was not at Arkansas river, but was duly looked for. Robert Brant, of Santa Fe, and two men with him, were killed by the Indians at Fort Christobal, en route from El Paso.

SLAVES BROUGHT TO CUBA.—A letter, dated Havana, December 31, states that four cargoes of African slaves, numbering in the aggregate 1,980 souls, have lately been landed on that island. A Spanish brig, with 700 slaves, was detected in the act of landing, and 430 of them seized and bound out for seven years, after which they will be sent to Jamaica.

At latest dates Paris was perfectly tranquil. The result of the election is—whole number of votes 8,116,173. For Napoleon 7,419,216; against him 649,737; making his majority 6,798,479.

Louis Napoleon was inaugurated on the 1st of January. The ceremony passed off without disturbance.

On Wednesday evening M. Darocque addressed a speech to the press, presenting the result of the vote. The President replied as follows:

"France has comprehended why I departed from the legal course to return its right—upwards of 7,000,000 votes have absolved me! My object was of save France and perhaps Europe from years of trouble. With the consent and support of all right-minded men, the devotedness of I shall to-morrow solemnly beseech Heaven to grant me, I hope to lay the foundation of an edifice capable of supporting a wise and beneficent liberty." (Cries of "Vive Napoleon" followed the speech of the President.)

On the same evening the diplomatic corps was present.

The Archbishop of Paris, in his address, offered his congratulations and good wishes for the success of the high mission that God had confided to him.

The London Globe says Louis Napoleon constantly assures persons about him of the diplomatic body that he desires peace, because it is the duty of his position and the only means of establishing the finances and placing trade agriculture, and manufactures upon a good footing.

It is understood that in order to tranquilize foreign Governments, Napoleon will send instructions to his ambassadors desiring them to give the strongest appearance of his desire to maintain peace.

The Tuilleries is to be the official residence. A grand national fête was celebrated on the 10th. The troops marched along the quays, where the procession passed. The gates of Notre Dame were thrown open. All public offices were closed at noon. The Bourse was also closed. The French eagle is re-established on the banner of the army and on the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Chamber of Commerce of Havre is dissolved by decree and 15 members are appointed pending the election of new members, and a director general of customs and indirect taxes is named.

The French territory is divided by decree into 21 divisions, each department having four subdivisions. The municipal commissions of Paris are to conform to the law of April 20, 1821.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON state that Mr. Clay, who is very feeble, is extremely anxious to get strength enough to be able to go into the Senate and make the last speech of his life against the intervention of the United States in the management of the political affairs of Europe. Unquestionably a speech of the great statesman and patriot upon such a subject under existing circumstances would sink almost as deep as the farewell address of Washington into the national mind and heart, but we really do not think that the present feeling of the country in relation to intervention is such as to render it necessary or desirable that he should put his valuable life in peril by the exertion of the physical energies that a great speech from him would require.

There was a strong prospect for a time that the Democratic party would make the intervention of the United States in the affairs of Europe a portion of their political creed for the approaching Presidential campaign, but that prospect appears now to be pretty much at an end, and a grateful country would rather see Henry Clay husbanding all his strength and seeking to prolong his life than giving his remaining strength and breath to the discussion of a matter from which there is, at the worst, little or no present danger.—*Lou. Jour.*

A meeting was held at the courthouse on Saturday night to call on Congress for the adoption of measures to procure the release of O' Meagher, O'Brien, and other Irish exiles. The meeting was pretty well attended and a series of resolutions, having the object of the meeting in view was adopted.

Patriotic speeches were made by Gen. Pitcher, C. M. Thurston, N. Wolfe, and Hamilton Post, Esqs. We did not hear them, but learn that portions of Gen. Pitcher's speech were too conservative to please the majority present, who evinced their disapprobation in a very plain manner.—*Lou. Journal.*

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Two parts of brown sugar, two parts of tar, and one part of finely ground black pepper; mix them cold, and apply a portion to the affected part. Repeat this occasionally, for a day or two, and a perfect cure will be effected. I have tried it twice with entire success on my own teeth. My neighbors have found it equally efficacious.—*Ex.*

A HINT TO LETTER WRITERS.—The following lines written on the envelope of an unpaid letter which passed through the Portland post-office the other day, may serve as a hint to correspondents to pay their postage on the score of economy:

"The post is extra gain has made because you that was not paid; The same is true with this reply; You've lost two cents, and so have I."

Twenty-six one dollar counterfeited bills of the Northern Bank of Ky. and eleven dollars in halves and quarters were found on Thursday last by a negro in the cellar of a building adjoining the Fulton House, in Louisville. They were so base says the Democrat, that it required no adept in such matters to discover they were not genuine. No one has been arrested, so far as we learn, though suspicion points to some names, whom we refrain to mention.—*Cin. Gaz.*

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